INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

No. 1448 — Washington, D. C. — August 1, 1953

Factory Inspection Bill

Factory inspection legislation (H. R. 5740) continued to move toward final enactment during this session when the full Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare voted July 29 to report the measure favorably to the Senate. The Committee adopted a subcommittee amendment limiting inspections of drug store prescription files by the Food and Drug Administration.

Adoption of the amendment by the Senate would mean that the bill would have to go back to the House for concurrence or for consideration by a joint House and Senate Conference Committee. In view of House debate on the measure, however, it would seem likely that the Senate subcommittee's amendment would be approved by the House.

Convention Hotels Are Allocated

Allocations of Atlantic City hotels for the 1954 Convention have been agreed upon by representatives of the three sponsor Associations—National Canners Association, National Food Brokers Association and the Canning Machinery & Supplies Association.

According to the agreement, no individual Association, firm or group will be entitled to a room or rooms during the period of the Convention, January 23-28, 1954, in any of the hotels that are assigned as listed below, except through express permission of the association to whom the hotel or hotels have been allotted:

N.C.A.—Traymore, Shelburne, Ritz-Carlton.

N.F.B.A.—Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Dennis, Marlborough-Blenheim, Senator, Seaside, Mayflower.

C.M.&S.A.—Claridge, President, Morton, Crillon.

In addition to the above allotment of entire hotels, the following joint allotments are made:

Ambassador—N.C.A. 150; N.F.B.A. 500.

Madison—N.F.B.A. 100; C.M.&S.A. 75.

Colton Manor—N.F.B.A. 100; C.M. &S.A. 75.

The remaining Atlantic City hotels will be listed by each of the sponsor organizations when it puts out room reservation forms for its respective

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Consumer Demand Continues At High Level, Says BAE

The demand for most goods and services continues strong, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in their July, 1953, *Demand and Price Situation* report, issued this week.

During the April-June quarter the market value of the nation's output for goods and services was estimated at nearly 2 percent above the output during the first quarter. With prices generally stable, this increase primarily reflects a growth in physical production. Total employment reached a new high in June. During the second quarter, personal incomes rose from the previous record, consumer credit increased sharply, and con-

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Consumer-use Surveys Being Assembled, Studied at N.C.A.

Assembly and analysis of existing studies of consumer use of canned foods has been in progress since the meeting in May of the N.C.A. Special Committee to Investigate Ways and Means of Promoting Increased Public Acceptance of Canned Foods. The first step undertaken by the staff was to gather from members and other surveys a great number of consumer and market surveys. Analysis of these surveys has necessarily been carried out by N.C.A. staff members.

Dr. H. L. Stier, Director of the Division of Statistics, and C. Meryl Sullivan, Director of the Labeling Research Division are engaged in this activity under immediate supervision of Secretary Campbell. The sifting of salient findings has to be done by the staff in advance of the work of committee members, since many of the surveys are confidential, dealing with individual brands, and identities must not be disclosed. In this respect, the

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1953 Production of All Foods May Set New Record High; Demand Expected to Continue High, Reports USDA

Near-record supplies of food at retail prices averaging a little lower than a year earlier are in prospect for consumers in the coming months of 1953, according to the forecast of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in *The National Food Situation*, released July 31. The largest increases in supplies over the same period of 1952 are expected for beef, fresh vegetables, potatoes and sweet potatoes. Supplies of dairy products, eggs, and chicken meat are expected to be at or above last year's levels, states BAE.

Retail prices of food products averaged slightly below a year earlier the first half of this year. Although consumer demand is likely to continue strong, retail prices in general probably will continue to average a little below a year ago. Substantially lower prices for beef and reductions for fish, dairy products, vegetables, potatoes and sweet potatoes will be mainly responsible for the slight decline. Prices of processed fruits, sugar and cereal products probably will be above the last half of 1952, according to the BAE Situation Report.

Purchases of food by military agencies for troop use are expected to be about as large as in the last half of 1952. Exports probably will be a

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STATISTICS

Wholesale Distributor Stocks of Certain Canned Foods

A summary showing wholesale distributor stocks of specified canned foods as of July 1, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, is shown below:

	July 1, 1953	April 1, 1953	Jan. 1, 1953
	—(thousands of actual cases)—		
Total-Fruits, Vegs. and Juices	33,057	41,881	43,415
Vegetables:	17,221	22,316	23,462
Beans, green & wax	1,663	2,840	3,065
Corn	4,293	4,987	5,244
Peas	3,366	4,717	4,843
Tomatoes	3,238	4,120	4,665
Asparagus	756	678	733
Lima beans	622	852	860
Beets	1,128	1,362	1,255
Carrots	450	554	490
Tomato catsup & chili sauce	1,705	2,206	2,307
Fruits:	9,507	11,910	12,811
Apricots	509	770	868
Fruit cocktail	1,171	1,334	1,264
Peaches	2,620	3,588	4,431
Pears	964	1,062	1,098
Pineapple	1,874	1,963	1,903
Apple sauce	874	1,246	1,226
Cherries, RSP	332	622	786
Cherries, sweet	240	306	340
Grapefruit segments	427	488	369
Plums and prunes	436	531	526
Juices:	6,329	7,655	7,142
Tomato	2,468	2,915	3,337
Grapefruit	992	1,145	749
Orange	1,293	1,726	1,121
O-G blend	518	683	441
Pineapple	1,148	1,186	1,494

1953 Production of Foods

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little smaller in July-December than a year earlier. The foreign demand for food from the United States this year has been smaller than in 1952 primarily because of the improved world supply situation. Other data presented in the BAE report are the following:

Fishery Products

Civilian consumption of canned fishery products through mid-1953 was about as large per person as a year earlier, according to trade information. Some seasonal increase will occur this summer, but the consumption rates are not expected to be much different from those of last summer.

Exports of canned fish are expected to be much smaller in total this year than in 1952 principally because of the short supplies of California sardines.

Fruits

Civilian per capita consumption of fresh citrus in 1953 is expected to be close to the 1952 rate of about 44 pounds.

Civilian per capita consumption of canned fruit juices in 1953 probably will be moderately smaller than the 13 pounds in 1952.

Consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1953 probably will exceed slightly the record 6.5 pound per capita rate reached in 1952.

Civilian per capita consumption of dried fruits in 1953 probably will be about the same as the 4.3 pounds estimated for 1952.

Vegetables

During the first half of 1953, civilians had moderately larger quantities of fresh vegetables per person than a year earlier.

Supplies of processed vegetables in prospect for the remainder of the year are sufficient to maintain civilian consumption of these products at a per capita rate at least as large as last summer and fall.

For the year as a whole civilians are expected to take about the same quantities of canned vegetables per person as in 1952, but frozen vegetable consumption probably will be moderately larger than last year's record rate, continuing the strong upward trend.

Civilian consumption of potatoes in 1953 is expected to be about 105 pounds per capita, compared with 101 pounds of a year earlier.

During the first half of 1953 consumption was restrained by very small supplies of sweet potatoes. However, civilian consumption of sweet potatoes for the year as a whole is expected to be more than a pound higher than the 1952 rate of 6.6 pounds per person.

The 1953 preliminary estimates of per capita consumption, with comparisons, are shown in the following table:

	——Per Capita Consumption——			
	1953 Prel.	—1953 as a percentage of—		
		1935–39	1947–49	1952
	(pounds)	(per-cent)	(per-cent)	(per-cent)
Condensed and evaporated milk	17.4	105	88	100
Fresh fruits	111.3	81	85	100
Canned fruits	19.7	133	109	97
Canned juices	12.1	318	76	87
Frozen fruits[a]	6.6	825	200	102
Dried fruits	4.4	77	105	102
Fresh vegetables[b]	146.0	105	97	103
Canned vegetables	41.4	140	108	100
Frozen vegetables	5.3	1,325	189	104

[a] Includes juices. [b] Total commercial. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use.

1953 Sweet Corn Acreage for Canning

Sweet corn planted for canning in 1953 totaled 458,903 acres, as compared with the 1952 planted acreage of 453,327 acres, according to a report by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics. The figures are based on actual reports from all canners known to be packing corn in 1953, including estimates for a few canners not reporting. The report covers only sweet corn for canning and does not include acreage planted for freezing, brining, or other forms of processing. (The U. S. Department of Agriculture on June 23 issued a report estimating planted acreage of corn for processing at 528,190 acres.)

The following table shows the 1952 acreage of sweet corn planted for canning, by states and varieties:

East	Country Gentlemen (acres)	Other White (acres)	Golden (acres)	Total (acres)
Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire	.....	10	10,390	10,400
New York	.....	.....	17,573	17,573
Maryland & Delaware	5,996	1,741	26,284	34,021
Pennsylvania	1,730	620	8,581	10,931
Other Eastern States[a]	145	73	300	518
Mid-west				
Ohio	1,200	1,050	8,953	11,203
Indiana	8,964	5,960	15,949	30,873
Illinois	24,678	.....	48,326	73,004
Wisconsin	2,647	2,323	115,778	120,748
Minnesota	.....	1,854	83,783	85,637
Iowa & Nebraska	840	1,831	24,739	27,410
Other Midwestern States[b]	501	1,467	3,532	5,500
West				
Western States[c]	.....	.....	31,085	31,085
U. S. Total	46,701	16,929	395,273	458,903

[a] Va. and W. Va. [b] Ark., La., Mich., Okla., Tenn., and Texas. [c] Colo., Idaho, Mont., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo.

Meat Canned in Fiscal 1953

The quantity of meat canned and meat products processed under federal inspection during the fiscal year for 1953 has been reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry, USDA. However, this report represents only the supply of meat products canned during the 12-month period and remaining for civilian consumption. Total production, including quantities for defense agencies, was 1,986,742 thousand pounds.

Canned Meat and Meat Products Processed under Federal Inspection for Fiscal Year 1953

	3 Lbs. & over	Under 3 Lbs.	Total
	(*in thousands of pounds*)		
Luncheon meat	204,125	141,104	345,229
Canned hams	193,793	6,190	199,983
Corned beef hash	3,781	68,951	72,732
Chili con carne	9,079	97,080	106,159
Vienna sausage	2,164	50,089	52,253
Frankfurters and weiners in brine	92	9,821	9,912
Deviled ham	107	7,883	7,989
Other potted and deviled meat products	895	39,657	40,552
Tamales	1,853	27,511	29,364
Sliced, dried beef	377	3,934	4,311
Liver products	86	2,119	2,205
Meat stew	789	74,656	75,446
Spaghetti meat products	3,120	63,108	66,229
Tongue (not pickled)	857	2,866	3,723
Vinegar pickled products	12,407	20,236	32,643
Bulk sausage	29	8,272	8,301
Hamburger	1,827	24,245	26,072
Soups	18,638	589,256	607,894
Sausage in oil	3,655	3,445	7,100
Tripe	30	8,817	8,847
Brains	10	3,944	3,953
Bacon	797	1,953	2,751
All other products 20% or more meat	4,406	73,330	77,796
All other products less than 20% meat (except soup)	6,698	150,818	157,516
Total all products	469,675	1,479,285	1,948,960

Columns do not add to totals shown in all cases since rounded figures are used. Amounts packed for defense are not included in these items. Total production, including quantities for defense agencies, was 1,986,742 thousand pounds.

Poultry Used in Canning

Poultry canned or used in canning during May totaled 14,722,000 pounds as compared with 11,727,000 pounds in May last year and the 1947-51 average for the month of 11,968,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The quantity canned during the first five months of this year totaled 79,071,000 pounds compared with 69,920,000 pounds a year ago—an increase of 13 percent. Poultry for canning during May totaled 64,592,000 pounds compared with 63,248,000 pounds during May last year.

Production of Sweet Potatoes

Total sweet potato production is placed at 32,697,000 bushels—16 percent more than the 1952 output, but 40 percent less than the 1942-51 average production. Production is indicated to be smaller than last year in some of the minor states but in all of the important producing states except Mississippi, the output is expected to exceed that of 1952 according to a report issued by BAE.

The Louisiana crop is indicated to be 10 percent larger than last year. The Virginia crop is expected to be 25 percent larger than the 1952 output; and Maryland 20 percent larger; Texas, 33 percent larger; and Georgia, 16 percent more than in 1952. Growing conditions in Virginia and Georgia have been relatively favorable.

State	1942-51 average	1952	1953 Indicated	Percent change from 1952
	(*thousands of bushels*)			
N. J.	2,307	2,100	2,250	+ 7
Md.	1,188	775	930	+20
Va.	2,687	2,210	2,755	+25
N. C.	6,492	3,900	4,950	+27
S. C.	4,929	2,080	2,520	+21
Ga.	5,280	1,680	1,950	+16
Fla.	875	560	864	+54
Tenn.	2,620	1,140	1,235	+ 8
Ala.	4,406	1,020	1,200	+18
Miss.	4,351	1,083	1,080	....
La.	9,418	7,920	8,730	+10
Texas	4,372	1,215	1,620	+33
Calif.	1,172	1,150	1,200	+ 4
Other states	4,234	1,459	1,413	− 3
U. S. Total	54,331	28,292	32,697	+16

Consumer Demand Continues

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sumer buying reached new high levels. Personal consumption expenditures in the second quarter of 1953 were estimated at less than 1 percent higher than in the first quarter this year, but 6 percent higher than the corresponding quarter of 1952.

Prospects are good for adequate supplies of most major crops for canning and freezing, according to the BAE report. The 1953 crop of sweet potatoes is estimated at 16 percent larger than a year earlier and prices are expected to be moderately lower. The prospective dry bean crop is only slightly larger than a year ago, and with a much smaller carryover, prices are expected to be as high as those of the 1953 crop. An indicated larger crop of dry peas probably will result in substantially lower prices. Prices for the 1953 crop of white potatoes are expected to average lower than those received for the 1952 crop.

With a sharp reduction in California grape production, the 1953 deciduous fruit crop is expected to be slightly smaller than the 1952 crop and about 5 percent below average. Production of sweet cherries, pears and strawberries was estimated to be smaller than 1952, but that of apricots, sour cherries, apples, peaches and plums is expected to be larger.

The carryover stocks of canned and frozen fruits are considerably smaller than a year ago. Some increase over the 1952 packs seems likely, according to BAE. Large packs seem probable for canned peaches, apricots, and sour cherries, and some increase in the pack of fruit cocktail also may occur, the report states.

The production of frozen orange concentrate in Florida in 1952-53, where the season for processing is about over, was about 6 percent larger than during 1951-52. Stocks of both the frozen orange concentrate and the canned single strength juices are smaller than a year ago. Retail prices for both frozen and canned citrus juices are expected to continue higher than in the summer of 1952.

Acreage of tomatoes for canning this year was substantially reduced over a year ago and if unfavorable weather continues, the resulting crop may be smaller than processors would like. The prospects are still good, however, for adequate supplies of other major vegetable crops for both canning and freezing, says BAE.

Dry Edible Beans and Field Peas Production

The 1953 production of dry edible beans is forecast at 17,140,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis)—2 percent more than last year and 4 percent below the 10-year average. Condition of the crop for the country as a whole is good and the yield is forecast at 1,216 pounds per acre, compared with 1,319 pounds last year when the season was unusually favorable for full maturity and harvest of dry beans. The current indicated yield compares with the average of 1,007 pounds per acre according to a report issued by BAE.

Production of dry field peas is expected to total 3,430,000 bags (100 lbs., uncleaned basis). This is about 31 percent more than last year, but 10 percent below the 1951 production and 43 percent below the 10-year average. An average yield of 1,406 pounds per harvested acre is expected, based on July 1 conditions. This would be exceeded only by the 1,501 pounds per acre of 1942. The crop last year yielded 1,237 pounds per acre compared with the average of 1,264 pounds.

PROCUREMENT

USDA to Purchase Canned Peaches for School Lunch

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced July 28 that it contemplates purchasing canned peaches (Freestone or Clingstone; halves, slices or quarters) of the 1953 pack for the National School Lunch Program. Offers may now be submitted for the sale of this commodity packed in No. 10 or No. 2½ cans; however, No. 10 size cans are preferred. All offers must be received not later than August 11. Delivery is required during the period August 24 through October 3, 1953, as specified by USDA. All offers should be sent to the Director, Fruit and Vegetable Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Canned Beef Purchases

Purchases of canned beef and hamburger totaled 8,516,000 pounds for the week of July 27, the Department of Agriculture announced July 29. The Department bought 7,225,000 pounds of canned beef at an average price of 38.59 cents per pound and 1,291,000 pounds of hamburger at an average price of 36.17 cents per pound, both f.o.b. plants.

The Department said it will continue to accept offers next week for canned beef and hamburger, with offers due August 3. The purchases are being made with Section 32 funds.

School Lunch Orange Juice

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced July 23 that offers have been accepted for 92,587 cases, 12 No. 3 cylinder cans per case, of concentrated orange juice at prices ranging from $9.90 to $9.96 per case. Purchases were made from processors in California under Section 6 of the National School Lunch Act of 1946.

This concentrate will be delivered during the period August 17 through September 19, to schools participating in the National School Lunch Program, and completes the purchases made under the announcement dated July 13 and reported in the INFORMATION LETTER of July 18 on page 239.

Invitations for Bids

✪ QM Market Center System, 226 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 6, Ill.

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration, Wash. 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act may apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is $10,000 or over.

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

BLUEBERRIES—1,750 dozen No. 10 cans, water pack, Grade C; or equivalent in No. 2 cans. Bids due under S-38 by August 13.

PINEAPPLE PRODUCTS—Whole slices—8,000 dozen No. 10 cans, extra heavy syrup, Grade A. Whole slices—5,000 dozen No. 2 cans, water pack; Grade A. Tidbits—2,500 dozen No. 10 cans, extra heavy syrup, Grade A. Crushed—2,800 dozen No. 10 cans, sweetened extra heavy, Grade A. Juice—16,250 dozen No. 10 cans, Grade A. Bids due under S-40 by August 17.

PLUMS—5,600 dozen No. 2 cans, water pack, Grade B; 3,050 dozen No. 10 cans, heavy syrup, Grade B or equivalent in No. 2 or No. 2½ cans. Bids due under S-29 by August 20.

The QMC has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

FRUIT PRESERVES—19,998 dozen No. 2 cans; 6,268 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due under MC 54-22 B by August 10.

FISHERIES

1952 Pack of Canned Fish

More than 815 million pounds of canned fishery products valued at $306 million to the packers were produced in the United States, Alaska, and Hawaii in 1952, according to the annual summary report "Canned Fish and Byproducts," issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service and released this week by Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay. In addition, fishery byproducts, valued at $68 million, were processed.

Compared with 1951, the 1952 production of canned fish products was slightly larger both in quantity and value. These increases resulted principally from larger packs of tuna and Maine sardines. Tuna worth $113 million, headed the list as the most valuable canned item, followed by canned salmon at $98 million, and sardines at $22 million. The value of byproducts in 1952 was about 2 percent less than in the previous year. Fish meal, which is used largely in poultry feed, was the most valuable byproduct, worth $27 million. California and Alaska accounted for 57 percent of the total value of canned fishery products and byproducts in 1952. Canned products were packed in 445 plants in 25 states, Alaska and Hawaii. Byproducts were processed in 255 plants in 25 states and Alaska.

TRAFFIC

Freight Rate Hike Extended

The Interstate Commerce Commission announced July 30 that it is authorizing an extension until December 31, 1955, of the 15 percent increase in railroad freight rates, which it had granted in April, 1952 (see INFORMATION LETTER of April 19, 1952, page 155).

ICC announced its freight rate decision without the usual report to explain its action, so as to prevent any further delay in making the announcement. The Commission said it will present the reasons for extending the increase in a later announcement.

1953 Canning Trade Almanac

The 1953 edition of *The Canning Trade Almanac*, the 38th edition of this comprehensive reference manual on the canning industry, has been issued by *The Canning Trade*, 20 S. Gay St., Baltimore 2, Md. Copies are sold for $2 each.

The almanac contains statistics on canned food pack and other aspects of the industry, food laws and regulations, recommended can sizes and box dimensions, labeling requirements, guides to machinery and supplies, and other statistical and historical data of concern to the industry.

SUPPLIES

Agreement on Bolivian Tin

The U. S. government is prepared to conclude a one-year contract for the purchase of Bolivian tin concentrates at the world market price at time of delivery, as announced by the State Department.

PERSONNEL

Dr. Clark Heads I.F.T.

Dr. Berton S. Clark, scientific director of the American Can Company, was elected president of the Institute of Food Technologists at the group's annual convention recently.

Outgoing president was Dr. Bernard E. Proctor, head of the department of food technology of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

STANDARDS

Grades for Catsup

The Production and Marketing Administration on July 27 announced a revision of U. S. standards for grades of tomato catsup which have been in effect since April 15, 1941.

The revised standards include an additional intermediate Grade B (or Extra Standard) which differs from Grade A principally in that a total solids content as low as 29 percent is permitted in this grade. Total solids of Grade A and Grade D remain at 33 percent and 25 percent respectively.

Other changes concern increased emphasis on the consistency of the product and a slightly altered emphasis on the factor of absence of defects. The revision is in line with proposals announced April 24, 1953 (see INFORMATION LETTER of May 2, 1953, page 175). They become effective August 31.

Grades for Fruit Cocktail

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced on July 29 that revised grade standards for canned fruit cocktail will become effective on August 17, 1953.

The requirements with respect to unevenly colored cherries are slightly more restrictive in Grade A (or Fancy) than in the former standards. The maximum blemished units of 10 percent for the peach, 10 percent for the pear, and 12½ percent for the pineapple portions in Grade B (or Choice) are also more restrictive.

Minor changes deal with the factors of clearness of liquid media, uniformity of size, and character. The table of drained weights covers additional containers, including common glass-packs, to conform with the Food and Drug "Standard of Fill" or 65 percent of water-weight capacity.

Convention Hotels Allocated

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members but assignments to these hotels will be made by each association only in cooperation with the other two. The number of rooms pooled for the use of the three associations amounts to 1,300.

Because the housing situation as usual will be very acute, emphasis will be placed by each of the sponsor associations on the provision of headquarters rooms for the various firms in attendance and every effort will be made to utilize the best rooms for such headquarters. It will be necessary to limit the number of rooms for any firm in the listed assigned hotels to the barest minimum. In cases where a firm must have more rooms than that minimum, efforts will be made to have such firms utilize rooms in the less desirable sections of those hotels or if necessary in the less desirable hotels in the common pool.

Staffs of the three associations are engaged now in efforts to compare estimated requirements to available capacity of sleeping rooms and parlor suites. Soon after this job is finished, reservation forms will be mailed out to members.

Consumer-use Surveys

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work is similar to the handling of pack information by the Division of Statistics.

At a recent meeting of President Ratzesberger with staff members, the following tentative schedule of activities, approved by Chairman W. A. Free, was drafted:

(1) September 1, 1953—Dr. Stier and Mr. Sullivan will have tabulated and summarized the data in the consumer-use surveys and reports already submitted and being submitted by various members, and from other sources.

(2) September 14, 1953—Meeting of a technical subcommittee to study and evaluate this data and to advise on its presentation. (This subcommittee is not the subcommittee authorized at the last meeting of the full committee. It will be a group of marketing and statistical specialists informally selected from the membership.)

(3) October 19, 1953—Meeting of the subcommittee of the Special Committee to Investigate Ways and Means of Promoting Increased Public Acceptance of Canned Foods. At this meeting the final product that came out of the work of Dr. Stier and Mr. Sullivan and the technical subcommittee will be studied and evaluated and plans made for presenting it to the over-all committee.

(4) December 7, 8, and 9, 1953—A meeting of the over-all committee with the N.C.A. Budget Committee and the Special Committee on the evaluation of N.C.A. functions. This meeting is to prepare whatever recommendations the over-all promotion committee decides should be brought before the N.C.A. Board of Directors at the January, 1954, Convention at Atlantic City.

DEATH

Daniel Woods Creeden

Daniel Woods Creeden, 61, president of Libby, McNeill & Libby, and a former member of the Executive Committee of the National Canners Association, passed away at the Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, on July 29, 1953, following a brief illness. Mr. Creeden had been president of Libby for 13 years, having served in that office since 1940. His early business career was with Swift and Co., of which he became a vice president.

Mr. Creeden was a Trustee of the Nutrition Foundation, Inc. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1913, and was a native of Brockton, Mass., where he will be buried. Mr. Creeden, unmarried, is survived by three brothers, Michael F., William R. and Aloysius L. Creeden, all of Brockton.

He was a prominent Roman Catholic Layman and was active in the Catholic Charities.

Funeral services were held July 31 at St. Philip Neri Church, Chicago.

CONGRESS

Agricultural Appropriations

Appropriations of $718,395,398 were voted by Congress for the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954. This is $18,814,435 less than last year's operating level and $31,456,944 less than the Truman budget. It is also less than the sum requested by President Eisenhower ($749,409,342). Appropriations for selected USDA activities in 1953-54 are:

Research and Marketing Act—$5,500,000, as compared with $5,249,333 last year.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics—$5,404,000, as compared with $5,428,400 last year.

Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine—$12,744,000, as compared with $12,167,368 last year.

Production and Marketing Administration—Sugar Act Program: $59,645,000, as compared with $64,998,776 last year; Marketing Services: $11,496,000, as compared with $11,464,525 last year; School Lunch Program: $83,365,000, as compared with $83,364,269 last year.

New England Farm Hearings

First hearing of the House Agricultural Committee on tour (see INFORMATION LETTER of July 25, page 248) will be held at 10 a.m. August 4 at University of Massachusetts, Amherst. The second hearing will be held at 10 a.m. August 6, at Caribou, Me. Chairman Clifford R. Hope stated July 30 that the dates of both hearings are subject to postponement if Congress does not adjourn this week.

The hearing at Amherst will be a regional New England hearing. State Commissioners of Agriculture and other representatives of the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont have been invited to appear and testify. The New England hearings will be followed later by a series of hearings in other parts of the country.

Mexican Farm Labor Program

Legislation extending the authority under which Mexican nationals are recruited for agricultural employment became subject to joint House and Senate conference action on July 28. Conference Committee consideration of the legislation indicated final congressional action on the subject before adjournment, scheduled for today. The only question before the Conference Committee is the length of the extension. The House voted to extend the law for three years and the Senate voted to extend it for only one year.

Pesticide Tolerance Bill

The Miller bill (H. R. 4277) to provide a regulatory scheme for the issuance of pesticide tolerances has been receiving intensive study since hearings were held on the measure on July 14 by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Representatives of the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Agriculture, agricultural chemical manufacturers, and the staff of the House Committee have been studying the proposal to reach agreement on certain technical differences.

The Association has taken no position on the bill, but requested the House Committee to defer action on the measure until a special N.C.A. committee completes a study of the proposal.

Customs Simplification Bill

The House on July 28 agreed to Senate amendments to the Customs Simplification bill (H. R. 5877) and thus concluded Congressional action on the measure.

As described by the Senate Committee on Finance, the bill eliminates certain unnecessary annoyances and inequities which plague both the government and private parties engaged in the import-export business and lays the groundwork for substantial savings in the cost to the government of handling goods entering the United States. The bill does not change the import classification of any items which might be imported.

Hale Bill Favorably Reported

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has reported favorably the Hale bill (H. R. 6434) to simplify food standards procedures of the Food and Drug Administration.

Hearings on the original draft of the measure by a subcommittee disclosed a need for certain minor clarifying changes which are incorporated in the bill reported by the Committee or explained in the Committee's report. The bill has been endorsed by the National Canners Association and many other prominent food organizations. There has been no opposition to the proposed changes.

PUBLICITY

McCall's Magazine

Cherry desserts are featured in the July issue of *McCall's* Magazine. The cover is devoted to an illustration of glazed cherry pie for which the recipe is presented in a feature article by Eleanor Noderer and Helen Flynn of *McCall's* food staff, entitled "It's Cherry Time All Over," and illustrated with two full pages of color photographs. In five recipes accompanying the article, the use of either canned or fresh cherries is recommended by the authors who state, "fresh cherries are in great abundance now and canned cherries every single month of the year."

American Home Magazine

Under the title "Take a Can of Tuna," tuna is featured in the "American Home Quickie" article in the food section of the *American Home* magazine for July. One food is featured each month, and many canned foods have been used as the subject of these articles.

Color photographs illustrate the five tuna recipes that are given. Five short recipe suggestions for tuna dishes also are given. The recipes and suggestions used canned clam chowder, chow mein, Chinese noodles, tomato soup, peas, and celery soup, along with tuna.

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